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THE
SPIRIT OF PARTRIDGE;

OR, THE

Astrologer's Pocket Companion,

AND

GENERAL MAGAZINE:

INCLUDING THE FIRST PART OF

PARTRIDGE'S OPUS REFORMATUM,

With Eleven Curious Nativities;

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT MEN:

Observations

ON THE NEW PLANET HERSCHEL, FROM PRACTICE,

With other valuable Remarks on Astrology not extant,

And ASTRONOMICAL TABLES

**With the Place of HERSCHEL for 1780, 81, 82, 83, complete, never
before Published.**

“ Ye Stars, which are the poetry of Heaven!
“ If, in your bright leaves, we would read the fate
“ Of men and empires,---’tis to be forgiven.”

Lord Byron.

Scientific Press:

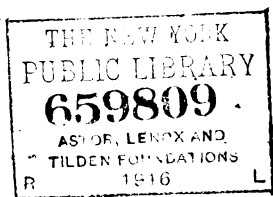
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ALCOY WALK
CLUB
1916

TO THE
Students in Astrology,
AND THE
PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Cold, power, soft luxury, vain sports, and ease,
Possess the world, and have the luck to please:
Few study Heaven, unmindful of their state,
Vain stupid man! but this itself is fate.

THE object of this work is to elucidate the Science of Astrology, by a selection from the best and most esteemed Authors, with remarks and improvements suggested by long practice. To persons acquainted with the Science, it must be obvious that some Work of this nature is imperiously called for, to rescue the Astral Art from the disgrace likely to be thrown upon it, by a recent Publication of a most singular nature:* no nonsensical hieroglyphics are given, as it must be plain to every one that they can answer no purpose but this, that by being of an obscure nature, they may afterwards be explained in any way which may best agree with succeeding events.

* The Straggler.

A few articles are given explanatory of Astronomical principles as applied to this Science, by which any person, however ignorant of Astronomy, will be able to comprehend all of it that is necessary towards a proficiency in Astrology.

The most plain and simple instructions are given to erect a figure of the Heavens to any required period, followed by easy rules to enable a person, in a short time, to judge for himself as to the general truth of the Science.

The best rules are selected from the works of Ptolemy, Placidus, Partridge,* &c. for the judgment and calculation of nativities ; illustrated by examples from the genitures of persons, many of them now living, who have been distinguished by a succession of fortunate or unfortunate events, remarkable accidents, severe illnesses, or violent deaths.

Some curious remarks, made from practice, on the nature and effects of the newly-discovered planet Herschel ; in short, every part of the Science, from its most abstruse principles are examined and explained.

* The latter is generally allowed to have been the most acute and scientific Author that ever wrote in the English language on this subject.

ADDRESS.

LONG established custom has rendered a prefatory Address so essential to the first appearance of a Work, that the absence of it might be supposed to imply a want of proper respect, and from the peculiar circumstances under which we begin our Work, it becomes a matter not of choice, but necessity. Appearing as we do the professed advocates of a Science generally thought fictitious, we must of course give some reasons for our conviction of its truth. On examining the great mass of persons who disbelieve in Astrology, it is a remarkable circumstance that it is found to consist of those who from indolence or want of opportunity are totally unacquainted with its principles. On the other hand, those who have taken the trouble to investigate the Science, are unanimous in declaring their firm belief that the Heavenly Bodies are the principal rulers of human affairs.

It is needless to say in such a case which is the best evidence. From the ignorance of our adversaries of the principles of the Science which they affect to condemn, we are precluded from reasoning with them on any inferences drawn from its rules. We must therefore confine ourselves to those subjects on which all men confess, that the Planets are likely to have some degree of influence. One of the most prominent of these is the Tides, and we imagine that the most bigoted of our opponents will not deny that the luminaries have an effect upon the water. The assertion that the Planets have an effect upon the air is likely to meet with more opposition; but if the luminaries can excite such a motion in so dense a fluid as that of water, it is surely not unreasonable to suppose that it must have an eminent effect upon so light a one as air.

But from this extreme lightness, it is also reasonable to imagine, that the other Heavenly Bodies will come in for their share of the effects, and in this case each will act differently according to its different nature, as a proof that this is the case, we need only refer to the extremely heavy rains, and the cold weather we experienced last Spring, during the conjunction of the Sun and Saturn, and the remarkable change that has taken place since the approach of the former to Jupiter. We think we have proved that it is probable that the Planets may have an effect on the weather, and in the present Number we shall endeavour to prove this is actually the case. We now come to the more difficult task of showing that they may affect human beings; we certainly must in this case beg of our Readers to suspend their judgment till they have learned the first rudiments of the Science. It may not however be improper to remark the influence which the Moon is proverbially known to have on the minds of lunatics, and a person acquainted with Astrology could not fail to observe, that the violence of the malady is much increased when the luminaries are afflicted by the malefics.

The time of gestation, both in man and other animals, appear to have a singular agreement with the periods of the lunar motion, and it certainly does not seem improbable that a power affecting us so materially in our first stage of existence, should exert an influence over us during the remainder of our lives. It may not now be improper for us to state the reasons which have induced us to bring forward this Publication. A principal reason is, the desire we feel to place a Science, which has been our favorite study for many years, on an equal footing with other branches of Natural Philosophy. Another not less powerful, is a wish to prevent a rational and valuable Science from being confounded with the trash called by certain persons Popular Astrology. We have certainly no wish to injure any person in the public opinion, but when we see a parcel of nonsense palmed on the public as Astrology, we consider ourselves

fully justified in exposing the deception. What this Popular Astrology is we have yet to learn ; it may be for aught we know that practised by the straggling professors of the University of Norwood ; but from what we have seen, we should be very sorry to see it confounded with Judicial Astrology. Influenced by these considerations, we have brought forward the present Work, and we feel confident of the patronage and support of the Public. All we ask for ourselves is a patient and impartial hearing ; for Astrology ; a fair and candid examination ; and every thing that we can do towards elucidating and explaining it shall be done, and we are convinced that no person who investigates it properly, will long be doubtful as to its truth.

REMARKS ON THE NATIVITY OF QUEEN CAROLINE.

We have no doubt our Readers will feel much interest in the Nativity of a person so unfortunate through life. At the same time, we wish to convince them that we have not made a date of our own; the source whence our information was derived, is the "Monthly Correspondent," for June 1, 1814, page 256. To satisfy the curiosity of a friend about the time of the Coronation, we were induced to calculate this Nativity, and the planetary positions were such as to justify our prediction that she would never wear the Crown of England. The reason which we gave for this opinion was formed on the evil nature of the directions then operating, viz. the Sun to the conjunction of Mars in mundo converse motion, and the midheaven to the mundane semiquartile of the Sun.

The positions of the planets at the time of the Coronation, (July 19, 1821, 1h. 25min. P. M.) were as follows:—

♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂

At which time we find Mars has just passed the cusp of the ascendant, the place of the Moon, and the square of his own place, which greatly tended to augment the power of the operating directions, and which in our opinion, considering the affliction of the luminaries in the radix, was quite sufficient to produce death. In taking a general view of the Nativity, we find the Moon by latitude is just above the horizon, nearly in ~~the same~~ parallel with Saturn, and in ~~part~~ square to Mars in the zodiac, the latter is in ~~mundane~~ square to Saturn, both of which are in semiquartile to the Moon in the world, which indicates severe misfortunes, and an indifferent state of health.

The position of the infortunes afflicting the midheaven, is productive of numerous enemies, and persons who from natural antipathy would always be injurious to the natives fortune and character. In this Nativity the Sun is but four mundane degrees from the ascendant, and consequently claims the hylegiacal power, and as the light of time, he must also be observed as significator of honor and prosperity; that the native would have a very small share of the latter, is indicated by the afflicting position of the two infortunes, and the vital principle would be equally weakened from the same cause; had not the Moon been in trine to Jupiter, it is difficult to say what adversity the native would have experienced; however Jupiter is very weak in the figure, and is thus unable to afford that assistance which might otherwise have been expected, and to say the truth, we have seldom seen a Nativity that has exhibited more affliction. With respect to the natives abilities and disposition, we find Mercury in Taurus combust, in conjunction with Venus and Herschel in mundane semiquartile and zodiacal sextile to Saturn, also in sextile to Mars. The latter having the declination of Venus, and receiving her sextile, denotes more than is proper for us to explain. The sextile of Mars and Mercury shows considerable acuteness, and in a male geniture would have given much dexterity in mechanical operations; it may be inferred from the conjunction of Mercury and Venus, that the native was no mean proficient in music and the fine arts, particularly as Mars and Venus are in sextile. The square of Mars and the Moon gives no inconsiderable portion of the angry passions, and although these may be moderated by the aspect of Saturn to the Moon, the disposition is not by any means improved.

(To be continued.) -

TABLE of the Magnitudes, Periods, and Revolution of the Planets, calculated and arranged from the latest and best Authorities.

Sun and Planets.	Annual periods round the Sun.		Mean distance from the Sun in Miles.	Diameter in English Miles.	Diurnal rotation on its Axis.	Place of its ascending Node.	Place of its Perihelion.	Orbit inclined to the Ecliptic.		Eccentricity of its Orbit in Miles.
	d.	h.				dg. — m.	dg. — m.	dg. m.	s.	
SUN	—	—	—	886,149	25 days 14 hrs.	—	—	—	—	—
MERCURY	87	23	36,814,721	3,108	24h. 5m. 28s.	♊ 16	♊ 10	7	0	7,434,424
VENUS	224	17	68,791,752	7,496	23h. 21m.	♋ 15	♋ 8	3	23	492,000
EARTH	365	6	95,000,000	7,964	—	♌ 9	♌ 9	0	0	1,618,000
MOON	365	6	95,000,000	2,144	29d. 12h.	Variable.	♌ 9	5	9	12,960
MARS	686	23	144,907,630	4,218	24h. 39m.	♍ 18	♍ 2	1	51	20,134,633,000
VESTA	1,335	5	225,435,000	238	Unknown	♎ 13	♎ 9	7	8	46,21,015,033
JUNO	1,591	0	253,380,485	1,425	—	♏ 21	♏ 23	13	2	28,63,588,343
CERES	1,681	13	262,903,570	162	—	♐ 20	♐ 26	10	37	34,20,598,130
PALLAS	1,681	18	262,921,240	110	—	♑ 22	♑ 33	34	37	8,64,516,673
JUPITER	4,330	14	494,499,106	89,069	9h. 56m.	♒ 8	♒ 11	1	18	30,23,810,000
SATURN	10,759	1	907,089,032	78,730	10h. 16m.	♓ 22	♓ 4	2	29	35,49,000,000
HERSCHEL	30,445	18	1822,000,000	34,170	Unknown	♊ 13	♊ 17	0	46	26,85,032,560

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRECEDING TABLE.

It is not our intention to give an elaborate or voluminous Treatise on Astronomy, nor is it our design to teach those who have made any proficiency in it. No! but our design is to teach those who have no previous knowledge of the subject, the rudiments of the science, so far as is necessary towards laying the foundation of the sublime science of Astrology; and likewise to satisfy the curiosity of those whose genius prompts them to the contemplation of this heavenly science, but are not capable of understanding abstruse or learned authors, who for the most part, instead of explaining their conceptions to those ignorant of the subject, have by their rhetorical figures and high-flown expressions (which of themselves need an expositor), deterred many from attempting, and the most from proceeding in this study. We do not speak out of any disrespect to those learned men, whose works we reverence and admire; but in regard to the inability of those of limited education to understand the terms of art, without plain and familiar explanations. We shall therefore in the course of this Work endeavour to avoid as much as possible these inconveniencies, and make use of such terms only, as will be easily understood, or sufficiently explained. Though whilst we endeavour to speak more plainly, perhaps by some, we may be thought to speak less learnedly; but if we attain the end we aim at, we care not, which is to be understood by any one that understands common sense and plain English.

In the foregoing Table you have at one view most of the particulars relating to the Solar system*, and what is not taken

* Authors do not exactly agree with respect to the distances, &c. of the planets, but make them something more or less, we have chosen the mean, and think it will be found nearly correct.

notice of, we will instruct those who have the slightest knowledge in figures to find. First, by having the distance of a planet from the Sun given, and its annual period round the same, to find its hourly motion in its orbit. Let us take the Earth for example, its mean distance from the Sun according to the Table is 95,000,000 of miles, consequently the mean diameter of its orbit must be 190,000,000 of miles, then by having the diameter of a circle given, the circumference will be found to be three times and about one-seventh more, or it may be found more nearly, and much more easily, by multiplying the diameter by 3,1416 (here the learner must note that the 3 is a whole number, and the four other figures decimals, so he must be careful in cutting off the four last figures, after multiplying for decimals, and the rest will be whole numbers.) Then the diameter of the Earth's orbit 190,000,000, multiplied by 3,1416 will give 596,886,000 for the circumference of the Earth's orbit, this divided by 8766, the number of hours in 365 days 6 hours, which by the Table is its annual period, will give 68,091 miles, thus the inhabitants of the Earth are carried by its annual revolution, 68,000, and 91 miles per hour, in its orbit. Thus you see you have nothing to do but double the distance of the planet from the Sun, which gives the diameter of its orbit, and this multiplied by 3,1416 gives the circumference, the product divided by the time of its making its annual period round the Sun, gives you the hourly motion of any of the planets in their orbits. Thus by simple multiplication and division this apparently difficult question is answered. Again, by having the diameter of a planet given, and its circumference found as before, (viz. by multiplying the diameter by 3,1416) and dividing the product by its diurnal rotation on its axis, will give you the hourly motion of its equator. Let us take the Earth again for an ex-

ample, its diameter according to the Table is 7934 miles, this multiplied by 3,1416 will give 25,020 miles nearly for the circumference of the Earth. This divided by 24, the number of hours it is turning on its axis, will give 1,042 miles nearly, for the hourly motion of its equator, so thus you see we are carried 68,000 and 91 miles every hour by its annual, and 1000 and 43 miles by its diurnal motion per hour. This perhaps you may say is an extraordinary rate to travel at, and not to be susceptible of its motion? It certainly is, but one can be no more sensible of its moving, than a person in the cabin of a ship can perceive her motion, when she turns gently round on smooth water. Some have imagined, that if the earth turned round on its axis, a ball shot up perpendicularly from a cannon would fall down a considerable distance from the place from whence it was fired; this objection will appear to be of little weight when we consider that the gun and ball partake of the Earth's motion, and that the ball being carried forward in the air as quick as the earth and air turn, must fall on the same place. Thus a stone let fall from the top of a mast, if it be not obstructed, will fall on the deck as near the foot of the mast if the ship be sailing, as if she were not, for the stone and mast will both partake of the ship's motion. Again, by having the planets annual period round the Sun, and by knowing that the ecliptic (which is the Earth's path round the Sun), consists of 360 degrees, may be found the daily mean motion of the Earth in its orbit, or the apparent mean motion of the Sun in a day: Thus for the Earth, by the rule of proportion, as 365 days 6 hours, is to 360 degrees; so is 1 day to 59 min. 8 sec., the daily mean motion of the Earth in its orbit, or the apparent mean motion of the Sun in a day. The same manner may all the planet's mean daily motion be found. With respect to the nodes

of the planets, they are liable to a little variation, but so trifling, that the place ascribed to them in the Table will do without any material alteration for a century to come. And note, that when either of the inferior planets, that is Mercury or Venus comes to either of their nodes at their inferior conjunctions, (that is when they are between the Earth and the Sun) they will pass over the Sun's disc, which can only happen when Mercury is in his ascending node, that is Taurus 16 deg., or in the opposite or descending node, viz. 16 deg. of Scorpio. Now the Earth is in the 16th degrees of Taurus on the 7th of May, and in the 16th degrees of Scorpio on the 8th of November; consequently those are the only times these appearances can happen to Mercury, for in all other parts of his orbit, he goes either above or below the Sun, therefore his conjunctions are invisible; the same with respect to Venus. Perihelion is that point in the orbit of the Earth, or of any other planet, which is nearest to the Sun, and the Earth is in its Perihelion in 9 deg. of Cancer, then the apparent place of the Sun will be 9 deg. of Capricorn, which will be about the 30th of December. It might seem strange that we should be nearer the Sun in the winter than the summer, and the weather so much colder; but the reason that it is hottest when we are farthest from the Sun is, that in winter when we are nearest to him the days are shorter, his rays fall very obliquely on us, and are more dispersed than they are in summer, when he not only remains longer above the horizon, but being higher, his rays fall more directly on us, by which means the Earth becomes so much heated, that it has not time in the short nights to get cold again. Having suggested these few hints, we shall now take leave of the Reader until the ensuing week, when we shall give a general view of the solar system, and prepare him to pursue the study with spirit and pleasure: and in the course of his future study, the more accurate he is, the more will he discover of regularity, symmetry, and order in the constitution of the frame of nature.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE OF THE PLANETS.

IN treating of the different influences of the Planets, we must observe, that the description given in the following article must be considered as strictly applicable to them only, when not configured with each other. For though it has been the custom to consider the Sun, Moon, and Mercury, as the only changeable bodies, yet experience shows that the effects of the others are liable to be materially altered.

For instance, should Jupiter be in square to Saturn, at the time of birth, his nature would be so changed, that he could afford little or no assistance to the giver of life in a series of malevolent directions. While on the other hand, if Saturn were favourably configured with the benefics, his power of doing evil would be greatly circumscribed.

OF HERSCHEL.

We shall now proceed to treat of the effects of the most remote planet in our system, called HERSCHEL, Georgium Sidus or Ouranos. For the astronomical particulars of this planet, we refer our Readers to the Table given in this Number. His nature is similar to the combined influence of Saturn and Mercury, and he infuses into the constitutions of those persons in whose nativities he is most powerful, a remarkable degree of eccentricity. He is decidedly malefic, and whatever he does of evil is always in the most strange and unexpected manner; if well configured to Jupiter in a nativity, on a good direction, he will not unfrequently give a legacy, but it will always be from a quarter the least expected. We ourselves knew an instance of a person, in whose geniture Herschel was well aspected, who received a large fortune from a gentleman, an entire stranger, that had quarrelled with all his relations. This star appears particularly inimical to the fair sex, and frequently leads them to those connexions which ensure disgrace and ruin. His evil aspects to the Hyleg, although not sufficient to terminate life of themselves, very materially contribute to hasten the effects of other malignant directions. He frequently causes the sudden

death of some relation according to his position in the radix. If placed in the ascendant, the native will be very remarkable for odd and eccentric actions. We have known a person in this case, to suddenly walk out of a room when surrounded by his most intimate friends, without taking leave of any one, or even knowing himself the reason of his conduct. Persons under his influence are generally of a romantic, roving, unsettled disposition, much addicted to travelling, meeting with many strange adventures, seldom experiencing much matrimonial felicity, subject to sudden reverses of fortune, and often terminating their lives far from their native land. From the very long period of his revolution, we are of course unable to describe to our Readers the form of body which he produces when in each of the twelve signs. It is needless to say that his influence must be taken into account in every nativity. When we consider how much this planet must have baffled the judgment of ancient Astrologers, and when we also reflect that there may be others yet undiscovered, we cannot help remarking the folly and ignorance of those persons who require from the Astrologer, what they expect from no one else, *infallibility*.

(To be continued.)

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE GENERAL UTILITY OF ASTROLOGY.

It is frequently argued by the opponents of this science, that, even if it be true, it is of no practical utility; and in support of this assertion, we have heard it urged that it is of no avail for a man to know before hand what must occur, seeing that his foreknowledge will not avert the evil, or increase the good. This is one of many topics that are brought forward in consequence of the ignorance of the parties of the first principles of the science; and we do not doubt that our readers will go with us in asser-

ing, that before any matter be judged of, some little acquaintance with the nature of it should be formed; some slight smattering at least with the first principles of a science should seem to be useful, if not necessary, in forming an opinion of its merits; for where is the man who would not prefer the judgment of an architect to guide him in the purchase of an edifice, to that of an uninformed observer? This is, nevertheless, the fate of Astrology in our enlightened age; unknown, unstudied, unenquired into, it is condemned, scouted at, and made the butt of ridicule. The church frowns on it, the law presses the heavy hand of power on it, and the press affects to treat it with contempt. But why all this? Precisely because its principles are not understood. It is generally supposed that Astrology is founded on an implicit belief in fatalism, and that the Astrologer denies entirely all free agency; and, this taken for granted, the question is put as we sat out, by stating, viz.—If an event, whether good or evil, must occur, of what avail is it that we have a fore-knowledge of that event?

Our object shall now be to shew that the conclusion drawn, which is invariably unfavourable to Astrology, is false, for the very cogent reason that the pre-mises are unfounded. Astrologers do not believe in fatalism, for they know well, that although the planets influence, they do not compel; their power is extensive and immutable; but, except in particular instances, not irresistible. And it is for that very reason that Astrology is eminently **USEFUL**, because it enables us to seize with avidity those moments where a beneficial influence does prevail, when by putting our shoulders to the wheel, we may overcome difficulties and add to our stock of happiness; while on the other hand, by being previously aware of an evil influence, such as may affect our health, or life, or fame, we may prudently avoid excess and danger, and that line of conduct which inclination may prompt; but which reason, through the medium of Astrology, points out to be pregnant with disaster.

It is of importance that in this view of the question, we should adhere to the matter under consideration, and keeping the reality of Astrology out of view for the present (as it is our intention to

treat on that in a future Number), reflect on the many and varied situations in life wherein a simple knowledge of the result of any undertaking will be found of the highest importance. The united voices of mankind cry out aloud—'That a fore-knowledge of events, is the main object of human prudence.' Why does the statesman plot, and study, and contrive, and waste the lamp of life to become acquainted with circumstances some short time before his fellows, but because that unique knowledge will place him in a situation to circumvent his competitors, to confound his adversaries, and to wield the sceptre of power to his own peculiar advantage? Why does the merchant press a sleep-forsaken pillow, but to plan some means of increasing his wealth in speculations, which too frequently prove ruinous? And is not his anxiety to know the result? And are not his exertions made but to discover it by what he deems infallible calculations? Astrology would have shewn him this result. In love, in law, in physic, in every undertaking in life, the foreknowledge of what degree of success we are likely to meet with, is of importance, which it surely requires no argument to prove, no facts to elucidate. Let us nevertheless take a small number of instances. Let us suppose a man, acquainted with Astrology, is about to make endeavours to win the affections of a woman who is dear to him; he finds, on consulting the science, that she has no regard for him, that she is wrapt up in the love of another, that there exists no probability of their union at any time, and that if it did occur, their dispositions are so ill-fitted to accord, that they would never be happy—or let us suppose that he discovers that her parents or his own will be the obstacles to his wishes, that she has deceived him in her property, or that she is not a virtuous woman; is there no advantage in these discoveries, or are they of no practical utility?

Or let us take the case of a person about to connect himself in business with another; is it of no utility to be enabled to ascertain that in contradiction to the report of his partial friends, he is of a careless, indolent disposition, that his means are not what they are stated, that he frequents the gaming table, and that the result will be ruin and misfortune? Lastly, is it of no avail to know in what line of life our children will be successful, what the

issue of a suit of law, when the recovery of a sick friend, and a thousand other things about which the mind may be anxious and desirous of information? Again, the science may be made, and has been made, a source of wealth, by pointing out the peculiar line of speculation favourable to the student; it has in the same way been productive of honour and of power. In confirmation of these assertions we could quote many great names; we could mention individuals, now living, who are indebted to a foreknowledge, through its instrumentality, of the results of their undertakings in life, for the eminence they now enjoy. Among crowned heads who have reaped benefit from it, and not been ashamed to acknowledge this, stand most conspicuous Henry IV. of France, and the late Emperor Napoleon. These are not idle assertions but historical facts, which we defy the opponents of Astrology to disprove.

We have not space to enlarge on this head at present, but shall recur to it occasionally with the perfect assurance, that before we have done, we shall satisfy all unprejudiced readers, that Astrology ought to be ranked high amongst the sciences most useful to mankind.

ON THE WEATHER.

IN conformity to the plan of our Publication, we shall now proceed to make a few observations on the Weather:—

In what way the planets act upon the earth and its inhabitants, does not yet appear to be known. The ancient Astrologers supposed that their influence was transmitted to us by means of their light, but there seems no good reason for this supposition. At this rate, Venus next to the luminaries, would be the most powerful of all the heavenly bodies, whereas the truth is, she is the weakest of those that possess any specific influence; while on the other hand, Saturn, one of the least luminous, is known to be more powerful than Jupiter himself. If we were to hazard

a conjecture in such a case, we should say that they acted on the atmosphere (at least,) by means of electricity.

There certainly seems a very striking analogy between the manner in which the Moon partakes of and keeps the nature of one planet, till she is aspected by another, and the way in which a conductor charged with electric fluid retains it till it meets with another conductor. Heat, which was originally supposed to proceed from the Sun, is now thought, and with good reason, to be drawn from the earth by means of his influence; and it is said by some philosophers that the electric fluid has a very strong analogy with the matter of light and heat.* This, however, is not of much consequence so far as the practical part of the science is concerned. The principal power which the Sun exerts on the atmosphere seems to be that of rarefying it by means of the heat which he produces from the earth. He cannot be the sole cause of the numerous changes which take place in the atmosphere, for at this rate the Weather would be always alike at the same time of the year. Neither can the Moon be supposed to entirely produce these effects, for there are periods when the same kind of weather will continue with scarcely any intermission for more than a month. We must therefore search for other causes, and if we examine the effects of the other planets, particularly the superiors, we shall find that they have a very powerful influence on the atmosphere. The first, Saturn, seems to be of a very cold nature, producing storms and tempests; at the time of his conjunction with the Sun, he causes much bad weather, and if it should happen in summer, the effects are very

* It is remarkable that galvanism, which is a modification of electricity, has a surprising power on animal bodies, may not the planets influence us by something of a similar nature?

remarkable. Instead of the heat, which we expect at that period of the year, the Weather is cold and rainy, very similar to that which generally occurs about February or November. If he is in square, or in opposition to Jupiter at the same time, he will cause very tempestuous weather, and their influences will be more remarkably brought into action whenever the Moon separates from a bad aspect of Saturn, and applies to a similar one of Jupiter. Jupiter when not vitiated by the influence of Saturn, gives fine wholesome Weather, highly favourable to vegetation. Mars produces great heat, often attended with thunder storms in summer, and he not unfrequently causes rain when in square, or opposition to the Moon. Venus also when aspected by Saturn or Mars, is often productive of wet, and it is said her conjunction with the Sun causes wet Weather at all times of the year; much however depends on her aspects with other planets. Indeed it must be carefully observed of every planet how it has been previously aspected, as its nature is liable to be materially altered for some time. For instance, had Jupiter lately been in square to Saturn when the Sun came to the conjunction of Jupiter, according to the common rules, we might expect him to produce much warm Weather, whereas his nature would have been so much changed by the influence of Saturn, that he could do nothing of the kind. Mercury seems to have little influence of his own on the Weather, but when in aspect with Saturn and Mars, generally produces high winds. The Moon too has no determinate influence but by her rapid motion, she assumes the nature of every planet by which she is aspected in the short space of a month. By this means, she exerts a most powerful influence on the atmosphere, and calls into action the aspects of the different planets.

strongly partook of his nature. This would occasion a considerable shock in the atmosphere, which was further increased by her application to the square of both Saturn and Venus, and afterwards to the opposition of Herschel. We would advise the learner to study these positions closely, and he will observe the very powerful effect of the Moon, in calling into action the influence of the other planets. At this point of the zodiac she was successively aspected by all the planets in the system in a space of time not much exceeding twelve hours, and the storm raged with unabated fury for above twenty. We cannot help observing the surprising effect which the sesquiquadrate and semiquartile have in this instance, and we have known it to produce remarkable changes on the atmosphere in other cases; we merely mention this, because we are aware that some Astrologers are doubtful as to the efficacy of these aspects. In pursuing his observations, we would advise the student to keep a diary of the most remarkable changes in the Weather; on one side of this he may register the rise and fall of the barometer and thermometer, &c. and on the other must be written the planetary aspects, and by the assistance of the rules which we shall give in a succeeding Number, he will soon find himself able to predict with great certainty and correctness.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

July 15, 1824.

It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I have just perused your Prospectus. You are indubitably right, a Work of this nature is loudly called for, and I hope the Public may be led by your endeavours to form a just opinion of the reality and utility of the long established, though now neglected science of Astrology. As to the puerile and莽re attempt lately made to treat on the science, it must be obvious that it is calculated only to bring that contempt on its authors, which we so justly bestow on all pretenders, and it would be well could a plan be devised to prevent the science itself suffering from the clumsy bungling of emperies, who do not offer the slightest evidence of a wish to sacrifice at the shrine of reason. On the contrary, the Editor of the "Stragglng Astrologer" (stumbling Astrologer would have been more appropriate), talks in his 4th Number of "spinning reason fine." Now, Sir, I protest in the names of Placidus, Partridge, and every other writer of common sense, who has considered the subject, that reason requires no spinning at all, but that the raw material makes the best garment, durable as the adamant, and indestructible as the Asbestos. Away with Astrology if it is to depend on fine drawn fictions! I insist with the poet—

"That truth never was indebted to a lie,"

And I am satisfied the more Astrology is enquired into, the more will its importance be made out, and its character become established.

I am not now about to advance any thing by way of extolling

any particular system of Astrology, or holding up as the acme of correctness any set of doctrines, but I will enter my caveat against the stupid notions that the Work above-named held forth on the subject of their Sandwich Majesties; and before I finish, I will take the liberty of enquiring why, if the symbolical and genethliacal jumble of no-meaning which the Editor states, enabled him to ascertain such and such particulars of these personages, could point out past causes—the same means could not enable him to predict future consequences? not a word of the poor Queen's death! Though I dare say he will now serve up a course of causes garnished with all the nonsense of essential dignities, and endeavour to palm off on his Readers, that Jupiter and Mercury being combust, produced both their Majesty's illness, and the latter planet being near the Dragon's Tail, must have killed the female. I shall offer no farther comment on these absurdities, but conclude by wishing every success to the "Spirit of Partridge," and assuring you that I shall be always ready to offer you any assistance within the narrow scope of my ability, towards rendering the Work of important utility to the Public in general, and to every student in the science in particular.

I remain, Sir, your humble Servant,

TYRO.

P.S. I have read an account of the King's death also. Query, will the "Straggling Astrologer" confess his ignorance of this coming event?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our CORRESPONDENTS are requested to be as early as possible in their Communications, that they may be inserted before Thursday.

The NATIVITY of the Rt. Hon. Lord Byron, has been promised us, and will appear as soon as possible.

ASTRONOMICAL TABLES from 1780, with the place of Herschel, will appear in an early number.

We return our sincere thanks to "J. P." for his remarks on a curious Nativity, but owing to the press of matter, we are obliged to postpone it to a future Number, when he may depend on its being inserted.

In answer to the query of "T. C." "Is there any Book existing that can teach a person Astrology?" We reply, "Certainly there is!" And notwithstanding the assertion of the STRAGGLER, our opinion is, that even a professor of the Science would cut but a poor figure in Astrology, without the aid of some of our old and valuable Authors. But as those works are so scarce, we recommend to T. C.'s attention the complete Astrological Dictionary, by J. Wilson, Esq. which comprises numerous opinions and remarks, and will be found a Key to most authors, particularly to the *Primum Mobile*, by Didacus Placidus de Titus, Mathematician to his Serene Highness Leopold William, Archduke of Austria.
